

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1838.

No. 18 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Millstreet.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00
within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
postpaid, or they will not be taken out of
file.

ADVERTISING.
Square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; 1 or 2
months \$1; six months \$7.50; twelve months
\$15. Longer in proportion.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



SYLVESTER considers it an imperative
duty to make this public acknowledgment
of the pleasure he has derived from the
many flattering communications lately re-
ceived from those correspondents to whom he
has sent Prizes; and he assures his patrons that
he will continue to afford the earliest information
of Schemes in advance, that they may avail
themselves of the brilliant opportunities which
will be successively presented to them.
Sylvester respectfully calls attention to the
following Magnificent Lotteries to be drawn in
May, viz:

40,000 DOLLARS!
30 OF \$30,000! 4 OF \$20,000!
and solicits that orders may be forwarded with-
out delay to
S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.
Class No. 3 for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 5, 1838.

SCHEME.
\$30,000! \$10,000!
6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500
25 prizes of 1,000 dolls! 25 prizes of 500
dolls! 28 of 300 dolls! 300 prizes of
100 dolls! &c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tic-
kets will be sent for only 150 dollars—Halves,
Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

**RICH AND SPLENDID
Scheme.**
\$40,000!!!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent
Society of Norfolk.
CLASS 3 FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 12, 1838.

CAPITALS.
40,000 dolls! 15,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 2,500
dolls! 2,500 dolls!
75 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!
75 prizes of 500 dolls! 63 of 300 dolls! 63 of
100 dolls.
Tickets 10 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 Tickets in
this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$140.
Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 3, for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 12, 1838.

GRAND CAPITALS.
30 Thousand Dolls.
10,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,500
dolls! 2,500 dolls!
40 PRIZES OF \$2000!
50 prizes of 500 dolls! 63 of 300 dolls! 63 of
100 dolls! &c. &c.
Tickets only TEN Dollars.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will
be sent for \$130—Packages of Halves and
Quarters in proportion.

**Lottery for the Benefit of the
STATE TREASURY OF DELEWARE.**
Class No. 9, for 1838.
To be drawn at Wilmington, May 21, 1838.
CAPITALS.
99,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000
dolls! 1,387 dolls!
10 Prizes of 1000 Dollars!
10 of 500 dolls! 10 of 300 dolls! 155 of
100 dolls! &c.
Tickets only \$5.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will
be sent for \$65—Shares in proportion.
14 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.
Class No. 3, for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 26, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
\$30,000!
10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000
dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,120
dolls! 2,000 dolls!
25 Prizes of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 30
of 300 dolls!—40 of 250 dolls! &c.
Tickets TEN Dollars.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Whole in
this GRAND SCHEME will be sent for 130
Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
17-tdd 130 Broadway N. Y.

NEW GOODS.
HUNTER, HALE & HARPER
INFORM their friends and the public, that
they are now receiving and opening at
their Store Rooms, No. 45, Main street, the
largest and most elegant assortment of MER-
CHANDISE that they have ever imported,
comprising in most complete and desirable as-
sortment of
**SPRING & SUMMER
FANCY & STAPLE
Dry Goods.**
To which they respectfully invite the attention
of all who may wish to purchase, feeling as-
sured that they can suit them in goods and in
prices.
Lexington, March 28, 1838.—13-1m

TAXATION.
THE Citizens of Lexington are informed
that the Assessors have returned their
books, which are open for inspection. The
Mayor and Councilmen have fixed upon their
next regular meeting, being the first Thursday
in May, for the purpose of hearing appeals
from those who feel themselves aggrieved by the
assessment.
Attest: JAMES P. MEGOWAN, Clk City.
April 26, 1838.—17-td.



[By Authority.]
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 11.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the pay-
ment of the Revolutionary and other pen-
sioners of the United States, for the year one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and the same are hereby, appropriated, in ad-
dition to former appropriations, to be paid out
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, for the pensioners of the United
States, for the year one thousand eight hundred
and thirty-eight:
For the Revolutionary pensioners, under the
several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of
May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
eight; the seventh of June, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-two; and the fourth of Ju-
ly, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six,
four hundred and twenty-six thousand seven
hundred and seventy-two dollars:
For the invalid pensioners, under various
laws, one hundred and thirty-four thousand and
seventy-five dollars and sixty-two cents:
For pensioners to widows and orphans, under
the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-six, one million four hun-
dred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and
eighty-five dollars;

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
M. VAN BUREN.
APPROVED, March 10th, 1838.

[Public—No. 12.]
AN ACT to change the times of holding the
circuit and district courts of the United States
in the seventh circuit.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the circuit and district
courts of the United States shall be held in the
district of Indiana, at the seat of Government;
in said State, on the third Mondays of May and
November; at the seat of Government in the
district of Illinois on the first Mondays of May
and November; at the seat of Government in the
district of Illinois on the first Mondays of May
and November; in the district of Michigan,
at the seat of Government in said State, on the
third Monday in June and the first Mon-
day in November; and in the district of Ohio,
at the seat of Government in said State, on the
first Monday of July and the third Monday in
December; and all recognizances entered into,
and all mesne and final process, which have
been issued, or which shall hereafter be issued,
shall be returnable in the respective districts to
the first term as above established: And it shall
be the duty of the circuit judges, to attend one
circuit court in each year, in the districts of In-
diana, Illinois, and Michigan, and should any
question of law be raised, in any case, in the
absence of the circuit judge, the district judge
may, at his discretion, adjourn the cause to the
succeeding term of the circuit court.
APPROVED, March 10, 1838.

[Public—No. 13.]
AN ACT to continue in force an act therein
mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the act passed the
seventeenth day of March, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred, entitled "An Act declaring
the assent of Congress to certain acts of the
States of Maryland and Georgia," and which,
by subsequent acts has been revised and con-
tinued in force until the third day of March,
one thousand eight hundred and forty-three,
be, and the same so far as it relates to the act
of Maryland, is hereby revised and continued
in force until the third day of March, one thou-
sand eight hundred and forty-three: Provided,
That nothing herein contained shall authorize
the demand of a duty on tonnage on vessels pro-
pelled by steam, employed in the transporta-
tion of passengers.
APPROVED, March 19th, 1838.

M A Y.
BY N. P. WELLS.
Oh, the merry May has pleasant hours,
And dreamily they glide,
As if they floated, like the leaves,
Upon a silvery tide.
The fragrance full of crimson buds,
And the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music,
Like a tune with pleasant words.
The verdure of the meadow land
Is creeping to the hills,
The sweet, blue bonnet violets
Are blissing by the dells;
The lily has a load of buds;
For every wind that stirs,
And the larch stands green and beautiful
Amid the sombre firs.

There's perfume upon every wind—
Dews for the meadow loving flowers—
Sweets for the suckling bees—
The sick come forth for the healing breeze,
The young are gathering flowers;
And life is a tale of poetry,
That is told by golden hours.
It is not true philosophy,
That the spirit when set free,
Still lingers about its olden home,
In the flower and the tree,
It is very strange that our pulses thrill
At the teint of a voiceless thing,
And our hearts yearn so with tenderness,
In the beautiful time of spring.

NEW YORK POLICE.
DUELISTS DONE FOR.—The police magistrates
were busily engaged in investigating an affair
of honor that was to come off at noon. The
circumstances giving rise to this defiance to
mortal combat were these: Mr. Van Epps
was conversing on Thursday with a friend at
the York House Hotel, in Courtland street, on
the late melancholy murder of Mr. Cilly, at
Washington. Mr. Van Epps expressed him-
self warmly against the parties concerned
in that dark affair, and his words being over-
heard by a person standing near him, the stran-
ger undertook to call Mr. Van Epps to an ac-
count for them. "Who are you?" said Mr.
Van Epps to the intruder upon his colloquy.
"I'm Samuel W. Dewey," replied this per-
son, "who can that sawed off the figure head of
the Constitution?"
Mr. Epps—I don't know you sir, and I shall
have nothing to say to you; what right have
you to interfere with my discourse?
Mr. Dewey—I'm a friend of Colonel Webb,
and I don't choose to hear him spoke of disre-
spectfully.
Mr. Epps—You're a friend of Webb, are you?
Then, sir, I have a double reason for having
nothing to say to you.
Mr. Dewey—But I say you shall have some-
thing to say to me. Don't you consider me a
gentleman?
Mr. Epps—What you are I neither know nor
care. Your conduct is that of a blackguard.
Mr. Dewey—That's enough, sir, quite enough,
sir; you shall hear from me again, sir.
Here Mr. Dewey cut an extraordinary heroic
and made his exit.
The next morning Mr. Van Epps was waited
upon by a little dark-looking man, who stated
his name to be Jerome Thompson, and that he
was the bearer of a war-like despatch from his
friend, the valorous Mr. Dewey.
Mr. Epps repeated what he had already said,
"that he knew nothing of Mr. Dewey and care-
less, and that he did not believe him to be a
fellow fit foot for powder."
Jerome Thompson—By this language I am
to understand that you consider my friend as
no gentleman?
Mr. Epps—You may understand just as you
think fit.
Jerome Thompson—Perhaps you don't consid-
er me a gentleman.
Mr. Epps—Perhaps I do not—what then?
Jerome Thompson—Then, sir, I shall call
you to a bloody and strict account.
Mr. Epps—I shall pay no attention to your
calls.

Jerome Thompson—Then, sir, I'll have you
painted in the darkest colors. I'll sketch your
character all over the city.
Mr. Epps—Well, sir, I'll tell you what I mean
to do, I mean to take until to-morrow, at twelve
o'clock, to reflect upon the proper course to
pursue. Come to me at that time, and you
shall have my final answer.
Mr. Thompson departed, and Mr. Van Epps
who is too good a lawyer to suffer himself to be
made a case of, at least out of Court, went to
the Police Office. It was there arranged that
Bowyer and Welch should attend at the York
House, and be introduced as Mr. Epps's seconds
to his challenger. Punctual to the hour, Mr.
Thompson and Mr. Dewey waited upon Mr.
Epps, who introduced the two police officers as
his friends, who would settle the preliminaries
of the meeting.
Jerome Thompson—Ha, this is something
like. Where, gentlemen, shall we go to?
Police Officers—Well go, gentlemen, to the
Police Office!
The belligerent friends of Colonel Webb were
struck dumb with astonishment, but go they
must. Mr. Dewey turned very pale, and Mr.
Thompson trembled with excess of courage.
The magistrates held them both to bail. The
two men of honor were highly indignant, but
they finally cooled down, gave the required bail,
and went their way.

AWFUL SITUATION.—The following alarming
adventure happened to a gentleman in the
course of a late visit to the celebrated cathe-
dral of St. Paul's London. In this investiga-
tion of the several curiosities of the place, he
arrived at the first which contains the mechan-
ism of the clock. Here the dial plate is nec-
essary, and on its inside is a small square
aperture, for the convenience of the person
shifting the hands of the clock. Our friend be-
ing of a decidedly inquisitive disposition, and
particularly fond of thrusting himself into every
strange and out of the way corner, immedi-
ately popped his head through the inviting open-
ing. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoy-
ment of the view his elevated situation afforded
him, his position in reference to the hands of the
clock never casting him a thought, when gui-
lotine like, down comes the ponderous har-
ness, which constitutes the large hand, right over his
devoted head. A gentle and gradual pressure
on the spine soon gave him a hint of the predi-
cament in which he stood.
To draw his head out was impossible, and it be-
came an unavoidable fixture, while the pow-
erful and steady motion of the machinery was
severely at his impels. Despairing in its
most lingering and shocking form must have
been inevitable, had not the bell-ringer, in the
exercise of his duty, at this moment arrived.

He instantly perceived how matters stood, and
with the quickness of thought stopped the ma-
chinery. The bar was shoved up by means of
levers, and the terrified and astonished man re-
leased from his peril. It is said he has ever
since been very shy of thrusting his head off the
perpendicular, and gives an involuntary shud-
der when, in looking out of a window, his neck
by accident touches the frame.—Greenock Ad-
vertiser.

The Halifax Nova Scotian contains a letter
from Capt. J. Tonn Nicholas, of H. B. M. Ship
Hercules, the object of which is to make public
and express his high admiration of the generous
and humane conduct of Capt. Perry, of the
ship Commerce, of Charleston, in rescuing
twenty-three Carolina, of New Brunswick. The
Commerce, it appears, fell in with this wreck
by the merest chance, at about half past nine
at night, on the 4th of March, and on hearing
the cries of the crew she instantly shortened
sail, wore round, and went close alongside of
the waterlogged vessel, Captain Perry hailing
them in these cheering words—"Keep up your
hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board
you off?" and through the night he twice or
thrice passed round them, repeating those con-
soling words, and offering to veer to them wa-
ter and provisions if they were in immediate
want of either.

These generous assurances this brave sailor
rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringly keeping
close to the vessel for two nights and a day,
blowing very hard all the time, he at length
succeeding in setting the people all out of her,
and treated them with great kindness, until
they were received on board the Hercules.
Captain Nicholas places the humane conduct of
Capt. Perry in strong contrast with that of
the commander of another vessel, believed to be
English, who approached within three miles of
the wreck, and discovering people on board, in-
stantly abandoned them to their fate.

The officers of the Hercules, together with
some officers of the British Army on board at
the time, subscribed for a piece of plate to be
presented to Captain Perry as a memorial of
his generous conduct.—Ball. Amer.

From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

A BRAVE GIRL.

In this State, no minor can obtain from
the county commissioner's court a license
to marry, without first obtaining the con-
sent of his or her parent or guardian, and
without such license, cannot marry in this
State—Young couples frequently fly to
the opposite side of the Mississippi, where
no license is required. These "runaway
natches, as they are called, are very
frequent. A laudable occurrence of that
kind happened a few days ago which has
made much sport in this region.—A Miss
—, about 17 years of age, who is heir-
ess to an estate valued at \$10,000, lately
ran away in company with a brides-
maid and her lover, who was nearly thirty.
Her guardian believing the man to be
totally unworthy of her, had refused his
consent. When they reached the bank of
the Mississippi, the ice was running fu-
riously in the river; but the young lady
expecting every moment her guardian
would arrive there in pursuit, urged her
lover to lose not an instant in pushing
the boat from the shore. His courage
seemed to have a good deal abated, but
he, with the owner of a large skiff, and
the bridesmaid, embarked with his in-
tended bride. They had nearly reached
the head of an island, about a third
of the distance from the opposite shore,
when the current became more rapid,
the cakes of ice very large, and their
situation extremely dangerous. The
lover, excessively frightened, and forgetful
of every body but his own dear self,
bawled out in most piteous accents,
"Oh! I shall be drowned—I shall be
drowned!" and bitterly reproached by
his lady-love as the cause of his proba-
ble death. She uttered not a word, but
her courage and presence of mind seemed
to increase with her peril. A tremen-
dous cake of ice fairly capsize the
boat, but it was so large that all got on
it, the lover rendering her no assistance
at all. It bore them to the head of the
island, and as good fortune would have
it, the chute between it and the Missouri
shore was frozen over, and they crossed
it without difficulty. They reached a
tavern near the river, and after chang-
ing their wet garments and becoming
warm at a good fire, the lover hinted to
the young lady that it was time now for
them to have the knot tied, as the magis-
trate had arrived for that purpose, and
was in the next room. She gave him a
most withering look of contempt, and
declared she would never unite her des-
tiny with one who was so selfish and
cowardly. It was in vain that he attempt-
ed by entreaty and argument to change
her resolutions. She was immovable,
and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards, she returned
to the house of her guardian, thankful
that she had escaped marrying a man
whose only object was her fortune.

Her lover returned to this side of the
river also; but such showers of ridicule
and contempt were bestowed upon him,
that he found it best to decamp, which
he did a few nights ago, leaving behind
him a host of unpaid demands.

From the Commonwealth.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Monday, April 16.
Young vs. Scube's heirs, decree, Montgom-
ery; affirmed.
Reeves vs. Sammons, decree, Rockcastle;
affirmed.
Harvie vs. Common, &c. order, Franklin;
affirmed.

Stanton's heirs vs. Brown, judgments, Fay-
ette; reversed.

ORDERS.
Lothrop vs. Bank Scioto, judgment, Green-
up; not suited aside.
Huntsman vs. Blanks, decree, Lincoln.

Lynch et ux vs. Bent, &c. decree, Washing-
ton; were argued.
Thompson vs. Peeble's heirs, decree, Mont-
gomery; argument continued.

Tuesday, April 17.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Dorris vs. Hopkins county court, order Hop-
kins; affirmed.

Jackson vs. Jackson's adm's, decree, Bour-
bon; affirmed.
Dilla, &c. vs. Dougherty, judgment, Harrison;
reversed.

ORDERS.
Thompson vs. Peeble's heirs, decree, Mont-
gomery; argument finished.
Breckinridge vs. Floyd, decree, Louisville; ar-
gument commenced.

Wednesday, April 18.
CAUSES DECIDED.
McChord's trustee vs. Booker, &c. decree,
Nelson; reversed.

Harrison, &c. vs. Campbell, decree, Jessa-
mine; affirmed.
Same vs. Horine, decree, Jessamine; affirm-
ed.

ORDERS.
Breckinridge vs. Floyd, decree, Louisville;
argument concluded.

Turpin's heirs vs. McKee's ex'ors, judgement,
Garrard.
Boyd vs. Commonwealth, judgment, Louis-
ville.

Friche vs. Same, judgment, Louisville.
Scott vs. Same, judgment, Nicholas.
McNees vs. Same, judgment, Harrison.

Day vs. Same, judgment, Morgan.
Lee vs. Same, judgment, Lincoln.
Nalls vs. Same, judgment, Ohio.

Edison, &c. vs. Same, judgment, Ohio.
Robinson vs. Same, judgment, Madison.
Riddle vs. Same, judgment, Estill.

Sneel vs. Same, judgment, Davies.
Commonwealth vs. Miller, judgment, Garrard.
Same vs. Major, (2 cases), judgment, Frank-
lin.

Same vs. Chambers, judgment, Franklin.
Sams vs. Ralls, judgment, Franklin.
Same vs. Allen, judgment, Shelby.
Same vs. Walters, judgment, Hardin.

Same vs. Moody, judgment, Knox; were ar-
gued; the defendants in the three latter cases
made default.
Mellvin, &c. vs. Hampton, judgment, Wood-
ford; rule on the appellants to the 30th day of
term to show cause why the appeal shall not be
dismissed for failure to file the record.

Thursday, April 19.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Commonwealth vs. Chambers, judgment,
Franklin; affirmed.

Same vs. Ralls, judgment, Franklin; affirmed.
Same vs. Allen, judgment, Shelby; affirmed.
Same vs. Moody, judgment, Knox; affirmed.
Huntsman vs. Blanks, decree, Lincoln; affirm-
ed.

Miller's heirs vs. Hildreth, decree, Bourbon;
reversed.
Sneel's, heirs, &c. vs. Atherton, decree,
Breckinridge; reversed.

ORDERS.
Maguire vs. Maguire, decree, Louisville.
Graves vs. Duzan, decree, Shelby.
Crow, &c. vs. Melloy, &c. decree, Mercer.
Freeman's vs. Strong, &c. (3 cases), orders,
Clay; were argued.

Friday, April 20.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Freeman's vs. Strong, &c. (3 cases), orders,
Clay; reversed.

Boyd vs. Commonwealth, judgment, Louis-
ville; reversed.
McNees vs. Same, judgment, Harrison; re-
versed.

Scott vs. Same, judgment, Nicholas, rever-
sed.

Riddle vs. Same, decree, Estill; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Brewer vs. Vanarsdale's heirs, decree, Mer-
cer; petition for rehearing by defendants.
Northern Bank vs. Norton, judgment, Fay-
ette; record filed and rule discharged.

Shepherd vs. Talbot's ex'or, decree, Bourbon.
Rice vs. Lancaster Tunpike, decree, Gar-
rand.
Moore vs. Hawkins, (2 cases), judgments,
Harrison.

Foster vs. Hite et al, decree, Nelson.
Prewitt vs. Lane, decree, Meade; were ar-
gued.

The court adjourned until Monday.
Monday, April 23.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Moore vs. Hawkins, (2 cases), judgments,
Harrison; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Walters, judgments, Har-
din; affirmed.

Day vs. Commonwealth, judgment, Morgan;
reversed.

Robinson vs. Same, judgment, Madison; re-
versed.

ORDERS.
Warten vs. Hall, judgment Scott.
Bowling &c. vs. Hite, &c. judgment, Nelson.
Foster vs. Same, decree, Nelson.

Glaford vs. Kimbrough, decree, Nicholas.
Sander's heirs vs. Buskirk, judgment, Owen.
Singleton vs. Anderson, judgment, Jessamine.
Young vs. Hill, judgment, Jessamine; were
argued.

A second Casper Hauser.—We have
seen in several papers an account of a
boy apparently 13 or 14 years old, who
was found in the timber in the vicinity
of the Chatinot Prairies, in the State of
Indiana. It is said the boy is now in
the family of a Colonel Clark, or Clark-
son, of Bush Hill, a place not far from
the spot where he was found. He is
handsomely formed, has fine limbs, very
elastic in his movements, stout, with
clear, full and intelligent black eyes.

He has been several months with the
Colonel's family, during which time he
has uttered no articulate sound, express-
ed no wish by any sign; though he evi-
dently pays considerable attention to
things and events around him. He
sometimes gives a sort of piercing
screach, which by its being always at a
measured elevation, and after which he
seems to listen with care, affords ground
for the conclusion that the poor fellow
has been accustomed to receive some
sort of answer from a source to us un-
known.—He chooses the naked earth
for his bed, and utterly rejects all cover-

ing save a deer skin, which he wraps a-
round his body. His food he takes in a
raw state—principally beef, poultry,
potatoes and nuts. It is astonishing
with what voraciousness he consumes
small birds. He will strip one of its
feathers and entrails, and devour it with
a relish amounting to an ecstasy. He
has thus far evinced a melancholy, tem-
perament, choosing to be much alone
and makes for the timber whenever an
opportunity is presented but when found
attempts no escape, but passively re-
turns. He manifests no attachment to
any human being, save for a servant girl
of the family. By her request he has
occasionally eaten a little corn bread,
and sat down for a moment on a chair.
Wheat bread he peremptorily refuses.
He has made comparatively no advance-
ment towards civilization. We regret
that more knowledge cannot be obtained
of this extraordinary boy's history.—
Canton [Ill.] Her.

SIoux, AND SAUKS AND FOXES.—
From the Fort Madison Patriot of the
24th ult., a very neat paper the first
number of which reached us yesterday,
we learn, that "there is a report that the
Sawks and Foxes are making warlike
preparations against the Sioux. It is
well known that a deadly hostility ex-
ists between these tribes and should
they be permitted to come in contact
the worst of consequences may be an-
ticipated. The Sioux so far outnumber
the Sawks and Foxes that it is apprehen-
ded in the event of a general engage-
ment the latter tribes will be totally de-
stroyed. Black Hawk and his sons refuse
to join the expedition.

The same paper states that the Prophe-
tess Matthis, visited that vicinity a few
weeks since. At Keokuk the Indians
hardly knew what to make of him; some
wag made them think he had come
there to steal their horses, they quickly
said to him *puk a chee*, which in the Sau-
kee-tongue meant begone, and he
quickly obeyed the mandate. He also
visited Black Hawk. Mrs. Black Hawk
imagined, by his long beard, that he
must be a spirit, and in order to prove
that he was not an evil one, she cooked
some corn very hastily and placed it
before him, he ate of it heartily, and she
concluded he was not an evil spirit at
any rate, in which she showed much
ignorance in her judgment. He en-
deavored to make Black Hawk under-
stand that he must have descended from
some of the lost tribes of Israel.
But it was pretty much all English to
the old chief, and he did not understand
enough of what Matthis said to make
any important discovery in relation to
his Hebrew pedigree.—St. Louis Com-
mercial Bulletin

DEATH OF JUDGE WINGATE.
The Portsmouth New Hampshire
Journal of the 7th inst. announces the
death of Judge Paine Wingate, at the
advanced age of 99. The Journal says

"He was a Senator in the first Con-
gress, and was probably the last survivor
of that body. He was a graduate of
Hartford College, and when he graduat-
ed was the youngest of his class. He
had been for several years (since the
death of Dr. Holyoke) the eldest gradu-
ate of that institution. He was appoin-
ted Judge of the Supreme Court in New
Hampshire in 1793, and held the office
till 1803, being then 70 years of age.
Mr. Wingate was originally a Congre-
gational Clergyman, having preached
for some time for the North Church in
Portsmouth, and was, we learn, settled
at Northampton. He was a highly es-
teemed man by his own generation, and
has been venerated by the new race
which has grown up around him. His
wife, sister of the Hon. Timothy Pick-
ens, survives him at the advanced age of
95."

Important Decision.—We copy the
following from the Mobile Mercantile
Advertiser of Thursday last:

A question of great importance came
up yesterday before the Circuit Court
of the United States, now sitting in this
city, and was decided by the Court, Judge
McKinley of the Supreme Court of the
United States presiding. The Carrollton
Bank, a banking Company chartered in
Louisiana, purchased in Mobile through
an agent, a bill of Exchange, which be-
ing unpaid, the bank brought an action
against one of the parties to the bill.
The Court decided that a bank Cor-
poration of another State could not make
a contract in this state, for the want of
capacity to contract; and, therefore, that
the Bank could not recover on the bill.
The case will go up as we understand,
to the Supreme Court of the U. States,
where it will be settled. The decision
has produced great excitement here and
is the subject of general conversation and
alarm. Its ruinous consequences, if it
be sustained, can scarcely be imagined.

The capital invested in poultry alone
in the British empire is estimated at ten
million pounds.

purpose.
APPROVED, April 6th, 1838.

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1893

We are authorized to announce LARSEN B. SMITH, Esq. of this city, as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the next Legislature of Kentucky.

Error.—In our last, there was an essential error in the advertisement of J. R. Sloan Comm'r. We advertised the sale to take place on the "TENTH" May, when it should have been on the NINETEENTH. We are particular in making this correction, as the property to be sold is, perhaps, the most desirable for a private residence of any in the city. Those disposed to purchase are particularly requested to note the error.

Directory of the City of Lexington and County of Fayette. Mr. JAMES P. B. McCABE, has issued a prospectus for the publication of the above useful work. It is proposed to contain "an historical sketch of Lexington, with an alphabetical list of its inhabitants, their professions and trades, and places of residence—a list of the municipal officers—every necessary information, relative to the arrival and departure of the stages and railroads—the business of the public offices—the nature and officers of the various institutions and associations—the churches of all denominations, with the names of their ministers and time of service in each—an alphabetical list of the members of the legal and medical professions—the officers of the general and state governments—a list of the judges of the Circuit Courts, the clerks of the Circuit and County Courts, and the Commonwealth Attorneys, with the terms of the Circuit and County Courts of the State—an alphabetical list of the landholders in the county of Fayette—their residence and distance from the city, with such other useful and general information as the accuracy and object of a Directory require."

Mr. McCabe appears well qualified to edit such a work, and is likely to obtain a liberal subscription. We recommend the citizens of the city and county to patronize it, believing it to be a work of great utility. Price to subscribers, \$1 per copy.

The banks of New York and Boston have, in spite of old Nick, resumed the payment, in specie, of all their notes and deposits. All who can should do likewise.

United States bank stock has again risen in New York to \$115.

On the requisition of Gen Scott who succeeded Gen. Jessup, the Governor of Tennessee has called into the service of the United States one regiment of ten companies, to serve for three months to aid in the removal of the Cherokees.

A wheel ran off the Georgetown and Lexington stage on Sunday morning last the stage upset, and Mr. Picklin, our post master was considerably though not dangerously injured.

On Monday morning the stage from Lexington to Winchester, three or four miles from the former place, was upset and four passengers wounded, none fatally. We are informed, that one of the horses became frightened at one of the numerous logs placed on the turnpike, to change the course of carriages, which caused the accident. Under the general law of the state for keeping public roads in repair would be presented by the grand juries in each county, and fined accordingly; but turnpike companies are corporations, and as such, have the free privilege of causing the breaking of bones, and even the death of individuals with perfect impunity.

On the same morning the stage for Versailles upset in Mulberry street, in this city, in attempting to make a short turn. Although full of passengers, but little personal damage was sustained.

The press has certainly performed its duty in noticing and reprobanding the negligence which has produced such fatal consequences on steam boats, rail road cars and stages; and although we believe improper penal legislation has been productive of much injury to the country, we are induced to cease our cautionary remarks, and turn over those subjects to our law makers. Heavy damages have been recovered in some of our States, for personal injuries, received in what are called accidents.

If the same testimony produce different convictions on our minds, from those produced on the minds of the Editors of the Pittsburgh Saturday Evening Visitor it is not to be wondered at, because we witness similar events every day. But we do not believe that the opinion of those Editors, however often it may be expressed, will change the belief of the great body of the people, that the political course of Col. Webb was materially affected by bank accommodation. We are particularly happy to learn that "bank fangs" are not on the editors nor do they fear them. Consequently our apprehensions that they quailed upon their exhibi-

tion, were unfounded, and we make the amende honorable by withdrawing the insinuation.

In our last we gave Clarke's majority for Mayor of New York, as 183—the official accounts received, reduce that majority to 111.

In Baltimore, Kennedy, the whig candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McKim, has succeeded by a majority of 862 votes.

The Senate passed Mr. Grundy's bill for the suppression of the circulation of the notes of the old Bank of the United States, on the 23d April.

Ages.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Callahan, Clay of Ala., Culbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Ronne, Robinson, Rozzles, Smith of Conn., Tipton, Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

Notes.—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Smith of Ia., Spence, Swift, White—13.

A loan of one million of dollars has been negotiated in New York for Tennessee, and six hundred thousand dollars for Ohio. The Louisville Journal says, "we are utterly at a loss to know, why it is, that Kentucky, unnumbered as she is by any debt, cannot so readily sell her scrips, as Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, or any other western state." This we take to be an unkind cut at Governor Clarke, under whose supervision the attempt at negotiating the bonds was made.

Our venerable correspondent, who has lived beyond the ordinary life of man, having passed his three score and ten years, must not take it unkindly, if we happen to differ from him in some of his opinions.

The constitution of the United States, and the constitution of an individual state, are essentially different. The legislative department of the United States has no power, except what is delegated to it by the U. S. constitution. Whereas the legislature of a state, possesses all power, except what is prohibited.

It is true, at times, Congress has assumed to be vested with all power, under the clause which authorizes it to pass all laws necessary to carry the granted powers into effect; yet when that power has been transcended in the good sense of the people have hitherto corrected the Congressional legislature, and brought it back to its constitutional limits. This evinces a watchfulness on the part of the people, and ought to satisfy our friend that they are worthy to be trusted in the management of their own concerns. It is not denied, that for a time are in error, but experience and reflection soon restore them to a just conception of that error.

Our correspondent seems disposed to limit the number from which the people can select their representatives, to make the laws by which they are to be governed. In some instances mentioned, we accord with him; but this restriction in our opinion, should be only extended to public officers, and preachers of the gospel. The first because legislation might officially affect them, and the second, because dread of a union of the church and state, quite as much as we do bank and state.

But why should lawyers be proscribed? We admit that at this time, there is a mania for long speeches—but the lawyer in Congress who does not make a speech of two or three days length or one in the state legislature who does not speak for at least five hours, seems to think that he disgraces his constituents. Well, whilst the constituents are of the same opinion, and elect him for his talking, and not for his thinking powers, the representative will gratify his constituents by talking—whether sense or nonsense, is not very material—but he has complied with the wishes of his constituents.

We would ask our correspondent to look to the important matters which have been introduced and sustained by the class he would proscribe.

A lawyer drafted the declaration of independence.

The same lawyer introduced and carried through the law destroying Entails.

And, the same lawyer stated that he had sat in legislative bodies with Gen. Washington and Dr. Franklin, neither of whom ever delivered a speech of more than ten minutes, and then confined them selves to the subject under consideration.

We recollect the time when Fayette county was represented by Breckenridge, by Hughes, by Clay, by Shacken and by Barry. There were then no five hour speeches delivered by any of those gentlemen; and they were satisfied to stick to the subject under discussion, and not to show their powers, branching off into irrelevant matters. But the people have changed.—They must have long speeches and their representatives are entirely willing to gratify them.

We have not approved the selection of the heads of departments, the foreign ministers, the federal judges, &c. from members of Congress; yet, was such selection prohibited by the constitution, either those offices must be filled by inferior men, or such would compose the legislative bodies. Wherefore, we are in favor leaving the broadest field for selection, not incompatible with the rights of the people.

We hope we shall be pardoned by our venerable friend, for these few remarks, and solicit a further correspondence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, to this place, (Lexington, Ky.) dated 19th April, 1893.

"I suppose Mr. Biddle & Co. have overreached themselves. The management and tricks of that Bank to prevent a return to a sound currency is now about to be exposed. Who would resume with millions of Bank paper commanding from 25 to 30 per cent. in the cotton states.—There buy cotton at depressed rates and ship it to England to sell for cash—going on from year to year in the same process, yielding thousands to the stockholders, who have lately voted Mr. Biddle a service of plate worth 25,000 dollars.—Who would resume and relinquish such profits?"

The writer of the above letter has touched upon one of the points of great concern to Mr. Biddle—by corrupting the fountains of the currency in the south, he has nearly destroyed the industries manufacturer and trader in Kentucky. The money due from the south to Kentucky which the people of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are desirous of paying, is now at too low a rate to be received. Of all people in the world, those of Kentucky and the above states, have the best reason to complain of the tricks of Mr. Biddle's Bank; and his stockholders may well afford to cover his tables with silver—they could well afford to shingle his house with silver, if he could keep off the resumption of specie payments a year or two longer.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD, I have been waiting some time in expectation that some one who had made it his study, would answer the many pieces published in the Frankfort, Ky. Argus, in favor of calling a Convention, as I think and verily believe the time is not a propitious one; however much our Constitution may want altering or amending. Indeed there are several parts of it that (in my judgment) might be altered for the better; or one or two I would suggest, viz: The vagueness as to the Lieutenant Governor or Speaker of the Senate, becoming Governor in case of death or resignation. In my estimation it would be best in all cases of vacancy, to have a new election, as soon as could conveniently take place. 2d. The judges ought (at least) to be removable by a majority of both houses of Assembly as well as all other officers, who may be brought before them for trial. But the greatest inconvenience and mischief which we have to complain of is, the complication of our laws, and the frequent alterations and amendments, not to say any thing of the technicalities, &c.; which makes many of them as impossible to be understood by the generality of the people as that of the Roman Emperor, which was placed so high, that no one could read it; indeed it has happened, that the Judges on the bench and the Attorneys at the bar did not know what the law was. I will give you two instances in the Circuit Court of Fayette: 1st. About the year 1847, Robert Russell was tried on two indictments—one for murder the other for manslaughter; the jury found him guilty of the latter and sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; his counsel asked for a new trial which was granted, and at the request of the Court, his Attorneys plead for his discharge, as the jury had exceeded their powers, as the highest term by law was six years, but as they had asked a new trial the Judge refused to discharge him, and he was tried and sentenced to six years accordingly. Mr. Clay and Mr. Pope for the criminal at the first trial, and Mr. Pope at the second. Since which, the same thing has happened again in the same court, and but a few years back, with this difference, that the criminal was discharged, owing to the jury having done the same thing they did in the first instance in Russell's case; and how often do you see the lawyers arguing for hours, as to what is the law of our state, to say nothing of the common law. Now, sir, from this, I should think we could do very well without those gentlemen in our Legislative halls, and I am clearly of opinion, that should be the will of the majority to call a Convention, that one clause should be—that no preacher—no judge—justice of the peace—clerk of the court, or practicing attorney, should or shall be eligible for the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or seat in either house of the General Assembly; and I firmly believe nine tenths of the people will say the same.

By keeping those gentlemen at their trade, we would save (from long speeches, &c.) half the money of every session, and have such laws as the people could understand, by knocking out all the dog latin, &c.—instead of John Doe and Richard Roe give the names of the parties, instead of subpoena let it be termed writ or summons, and for a fair say execution. Leave out all these phrases, which were made, like the doctors' cant terms, to gull and cheat the community.

AN OLD MAN OF SEVENTY-ONE.

Distressing Casualty.—One of the most affecting and heart rending casualties to which the human family are subject, occurred on Friday evening last, at the residence of THOS. J. PICKETT, Esq. in this neighborhood. The unfortunate subjects of this melancholy disaster, were Mrs. Campbell, in lady of advanced age, and her two daughters, Miss Campbell and Mrs. Pickett, the latter of whom only survives.

The old lady was alone in her room, when by some accident her clothes caught fire, and her daughters repairing immediately to her assistance, were soon sharing the late of their unfortunate mother.

Mrs. and Miss Campbell were so badly burnt as to survive but a few hours. Mrs. Pickett though severely injured, we are happy to learn is not dangerous. The melancholy event has shed a deep gloom over the whole neighborhood, as the deceased ladies by their many amiable qualities had become warmly endeared to a large circle of friends, to whom on that very day they had paid their last farewell duties, prior to a departure for Wisconsin Territory.—*Mayville Monitor.*

We have been informed that Mrs. Campbell was the widow of the Rev. J. P. Campbell, formerly of Jessamine Co. and the daughter of Col. John McDowell, dec'd. of this county.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BOSTON AND NEW YORK BANKS.

The Banks of Boston and the city of New York have commenced paying out specie for their notes and deposits, as will be seen by the following extracts:

The New York Courier of Monday the 23rd ult. says: "We learn by gentlemen, passengers in yesterday's boat, from Boston, that at a meeting of the officers of the banks of that city, held on Friday evening, it was resolved to redeem all their notes of the denomination of five dollars and under, and that the resolution was carried into effect on Saturday, the banks on that day paying specie for all their paper presented. Virtually the resumption is considered entire, as it is understood that the banks will furnish any amount of specie for ordinary business purposes; and no demand for any other can be anticipated, at present."

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon says: "Some of the banks of this city commenced paying out their notes on Friday and Saturday last. This morning they are doing so very generally; and although the resolution for the resumption of specie payments is not yet formally in force, still specie can be obtained, if wanted, from any of them. The banks have all resolved to resume on the 9th of May, and we rather suspect that they intend to do so on Monday next, albeit not authorized to do so."

The Journal of Commerce, second edition of Monday, 2 P. M. says:—"The Banks have all resumed specie payments in the broadest extent, bills, deposits and all; and more than that, they pay out their own notes only."

MONEY MATTERS.

The New York Express of the 23d ult. says: "We have no very satisfactory accounts of the ways and means by which the ten millions of specie are raised for the United States, though it is now certain, that the Bank of England has entered heartily into the exportation for the purpose of righting the Exchange on New York, which was from 5 to 6 per cent. against England, as well as for the purpose of reuniting trade and confidence in this country, so as once more to create a demand for British manufactures, and thus impart something of activity to the manufacturing towns. Mr. Jandon, we see it stated, is active in reuniting gold and silver to the United States Bank, and it is also stated, that the Directors of the Bank of England have sent orders to their agent here, Mr. Cowell, to purchase first rate Bills, and to remit specie to a considerable amount for such an operation. The Bank of England will make a good profit by this business, but it is subjected to severe attacks in many of the British press for entering upon such a trading character in the precious metals."

Mr. JANDON'S financing, it seems, will not pass off half so well in London as the mountebank tricks of his principal in this country. His effort to keep up the credit of his bank, by proposing to pay in advance its bonds falling due within a month, deducting interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum for the time anticipated in the payment, while he was actually borrowing money at five per cent. and more for a year, to enable him to raise the means, was instantly understood, not only by the Times, but promptly exposed by other prints of the metropolis. It is declared to be an attempt to give *coulour de rose* to his fading credit.—*Globe.*

At a meeting of the society of Adelphi A. convened May 1, 1893, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of JUSTIN W. DUNHAM, who departed this life on Monday the 30th ult. the following preamble resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to remove from us our esteemed friend and fellow-member Josiah W. Dunham, deceased April 30th, who was justly endeared to us for his many virtues, and the exemplary probity of his demeanor among us; and whereas, virtues like his are worthy to be commemorated, as a happy legacy to his friends and to his fellow citizens.

Therefore, be it resolved, That while we rejoice in the confidence of his having entered into that rest, which is allotted to the pure in heart, we do, with heart-felt sympathy, mingle our sorrows with that wide circle of kindred and friends, who are left to deplore their bereavement of one so truly beloved by all who knew him. And that in testimony of our high regard for the virtues of the deceased, and of our sincere regret at the loss of so valued a member, we will, as a society, attend his funeral obsequies, and wear our appointed badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolu-

tion be communicated, by the committee of correspondence, to the relatives of the deceased, and be published in the papers of the city.

DIED.—At his residence in Bourbon County, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN WICKLIFFE, eldest son of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. of this city, in the 25th year of his age.

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON Inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening out of their old stand, No. 45, Main street, a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods,

SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SALES. Super Plain English Striped BONNETS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assortment of

WALL PAPER: INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETING.

On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade. They will take in exchange for Goods, clean washed Wool.

Lexington, April 27, 1893.—18-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

PENNEY & CHAMBLIN Are now receiving their new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS.

THEIR stock being large and of the latest arrivals, they feel satisfied that they will be able to suit purchasers both in style and price. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine their stock, as they are determined to sell at least as low as their neighbors.

May 3, 1893.—18-1t

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.

TAKEN up by Reuben Linsley, living on the farm of Col. John R. Dunham, about five miles from Lexington a *Yellow Bay Mare*, 9 or 10 years old, about 154 hands high, a small star in her forehead, has some marks of the collar, and all round. Appraised to \$55, by Samuel Piel, and George Shirey, this 2d May, 1893, before DAN'L BRADFORD, J. P.

May 3, 1893.—18-3t

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wool Carding and Woollen Manufacturing Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN O. SPRAKE, ISAAC SPRAKE.

April 28, 1893.—18-3t

WOOL CARDING, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE, N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.

May 3, 1893.—18-1t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

20,000 DOLLARS!

10 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!

300 Prizes of 100 Dollars.

14 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!

EXTRA CLASS, NO. 5, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 2, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 20,000 dollars; 5,000 dollars; 3,000 dollars; 2,250 dollars; 10 of 1000 dollars!

300 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

13 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!

CLASS NO. 31, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Saturday, May 4, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 30,000 dollars; 10,000 dollars; 6,000 dollars; 5,000 dollars; 4,000 dollars; 2,500 dollars; 2,000 dollars; 1,750 dollars; 25 of 1000 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

EXTRA CLASS, NO. 6, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 9, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 10,000 dollars; 10,000 dollars; 2,000 dollars; 1,250 dollars; 1,100 dollars; 10 of 1000 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

75 PRIZES OF \$1000!

CLASS NUMBER 32, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Saturday, May 12, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 40,000 dollars; 15,000 dollars; 10,000 dollars; 5,000 dollars; 2,500 dollars; 2,250 dollars; 2,000 dollars; 75 of \$1000 dollars; 75 of 500 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

10 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!

14 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!

EXTRA CLASS NO. 7, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 16, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 12,000 dollars; 10,000 dollars; 3,000 dollars; 1,250 dollars; 10 of 1,000 dollars!

290 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

40 PRIZES OF 2000 DOLLARS!

CLASS NO. 33, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Saturday, May 19, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 50,000 dollars; 10,000 dollars; 5,000 dollars; 3,500 dollars; 3,250 dollars; 3,000 dollars; 2,500 dollars; 40 of 2,000 dollars!

&c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 8, FOR 1893.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 23, 1893.

Capital Prizes, 15,000 dollars; 5,000 dollars; 2,000 dollars; 1,250 dollars; 1,100 dollars; 10 of 1,000 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, May 3, 1893.—18-1t.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 3d of May, at the Court house, in Lexington, at Christy's corner, the following property, to-wit:

4 Or-Cuts, 2 Horse-Cuts and Harness; 2 Wagons; 6 Log Chains, of first quality; Shovels, Shantees Utensils of every description, &c. &c. Also, one large Bay Horse, very superior.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Ten Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; \$10 and under, cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. RUNYON.

May 3, 1893.—10-1t.



STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry out the Stone Cutting in its various branches at his old Yard, 10 miles south of Lexington and 5 east of Nicholasville, where can always be had the following articles:—TOMBS and PILARS or MONUMENTS, HEAD and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate material, and far stronger, durability and beauty, not surpassed in the west, and guaranteed to retain its original color and appearance.—FANCY MARBLE TOPS for Sideboards, Tables, &c. CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and plain.) PILL, SLABS, &c. Also, DOOR SILLS, STEPS, PLINTHS, COLUMNS, &c. I will attempt to putting up work any distance under 30 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.

Jessamine co., April 26, 1893.—17-3m.

FOR SALE.

TWO FINE MALTESE JACKS. WARRANTED to be sure foal getters. They are now in fine order, and can be seen at Col. Morgan's, who will communicate to applicants the terms. They will be sold on a credit.

April 26, 1893.—17-3t.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

I SHALL proceed on the 19th day of May, 1893, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, in said day, on the premises in the city of Lexington, to expose to public sale, under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the name of Todd's heirs and Jonitt's heirs against John Fowler, pronounced at the March Term 1893, of said Court, the house and lot on Main Street in the City of Lexington, lately occupied by said Fowler as a family residence. A credit of three months will be given, the purchaser executing bond with approved security, bearing the force and effect of a Replevy Bond.

J. R. SLOAN, Commissioner.

April 26, 1893.—17-1t.

AT A MEETING of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, April 19, 1893, the Assessors returned their report, which was ordered to be recorded. The levy for the present year was laid at forty cents on every one hundred dollars, and one dollar and fifty cents for every tythe.

The following Ordinance was passed: AN ORDINANCE to repeal an Ordinance providing for the redemption and renewal of the City Scrip.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the redemption and renewal of the City Scrip," passed on the 26th day of March, 1893, be repealed.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be authorized to make such arrangements as they may deem proper for the redemption of the City Scrip now in circulation.

Resolved, That the City Scrip be received in discharge of all debts due the City.

JAS. G. McKINNEY, Mayor.

Attest: JAMES P. MCGOWAN, City Clerk.

April 26, 1893.—17-3t.

NEW GOODS.

HUEY & JONES, MERCHANT TAILORS, Corner of Main and Limestone Streets,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;

All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1893.—16-1t.

WINE.

12 BASKETS pure Champagne Duesseure brand.

10 do. Lilley Mousseux, first quality.

6 quarter cask Madeira, received direct from the Island of Madeira.

6 do. do. do. and brown Sherry, warranted pure. Those who wish to supply themselves with a superior article will please call and examine them.

